

MAJORITY OPPOSE FRANCHISE GRANT

Richmond and Henrico Petition Is Adversely Reported.

RATE AND SERVICE FAIR TO PUBLIC

Subcommittee on Streets Urges That Question Be Fully Considered Before Permission Is Given New Company to Enter Local Field. Hear Matter Later.

While reporting a draft of an ordinance granting a light and power franchise to the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company, the Subcommittee on Streets, by a vote of 5 to 2, yesterday recommended that the full committee carefully consider the advisability and propriety of granting any competing franchise under conditions admitted to exist in Richmond. The report states that the evidence shows that the service of the Virginia Railway and Power Company is adequate, that its rates are as low or lower than in cities similarly situated, and that the subcommittee has no prospect of better service, and the probable result of a consolidation, proving a serious handicap to the existing company in the extension of its business and eventually becoming a burden on the community.

**Special Meeting Called.**

The Committee on Streets received the report last night and directed that the chairman order a special meeting within the next two weeks, when it can be considered. The report of the subcommittee was drafted by Chairman Gilbert K. Pollock and was offered in the subcommittee as a substitute for a motion of Councilman Ferguson to the effect that the application for a competing franchise be rejected. The report was adopted by the following vote:

**Text of Report.**

May 17th, 1912.

To the Committee on Streets:

Gentlemen,—Your subcommittee to whom was referred the petition of the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company, praying for the right to construct and operate a plant for the furnishing of light and power to the citizens of Richmond, with directions to report a proper ordinance, beg leave to return herewith an ordinance marked "A," framed by your subcommittee with the advice and assistance of the City Attorney, which is reported for your consideration.

In the discussion of this ordinance several questions were raised, all of which were carefully considered by your subcommittee.

**Question of Rates.**

First among them was the question as to the fairness of the rates of the existing company. In this connection, the applying company, as well as the existing company, were asked to submit data before your subcommittee with reference thereto, as would enable them to come to a conclusion on the points. Your subcommittee is of opinion from the data furnished that the service furnished by the Virginia Railway and Power Company is adequate, and that its rates are reasonable. In fact, lower than those of Richmond and under similar conditions.

**Fairness to Invested Capital.**

Another question involved was the question of fair dealing with the invested capital of both companies. The Virginia Railway and Power Company has invested many millions of dollars in their street railway system and in the development of the light and power business, and are at present increasing this amount by the expenditure of large sums here in our midst in improving their railway system as well as providing an additional power house and equipment to keep pace with the growing conditions in Richmond in the furnishing of electric light and energy. The Richmond and Henrico Railway Company have constructed a well-equipped street railway, including their viaduct, under a franchise granted several years ago, but which franchise, when granted, contained no suggestion that it would desire or be permitted to enter the light and power field, and this application therefore comes in the nature of a new proposition, having in view active competition in that branch of the service. Therefore, in determining this second proposition, it behooves the Council to carefully consider whether to grant such competitive franchise would be fair to both companies, and whether it would be beneficial to the community.

It has been urged by the Virginia Railway and Power Company that in view of the proof adduced that its rates for light and power are reasonable and the service adequate, it is unjust to the invested capital engaged in that enterprise to subject it to competition, which would necessarily retard its development and handicap it in the extension of its service, with-out benefit to the citizens or the community.

The applicants at this time have no capital whatever invested in the light and power business in this community, and the granting to them of a franchise to do business as prayed might mean the investment here of

DR. CLYCE NAMED ON THIRD BALLOT

Elected Moderator of Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

OPENING SERMON BY DR. CECIL

Richmond Minister Deprecates the Spectacular in Religious Work—Reports of Four Executive Committees Received—Finances of Church Considered.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Bristol, Va., May 15.—The moderator elected to-day by the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church is Rev. Thomas S. Clyce, D. D., of Sherman, Texas, a member of Dallas Presbytery, in the Synod of Texas. He is president of Austin College, in Sherman, and is at this time in the prime of life. He is the third man the General Assembly has elected moderator from the Synod of Texas, both of the others having been elected from the Presbytery of Central Texas.

The enrollment of commissioners to the General Assembly as announced to-day shows that almost 200 were present on this the first day of the fifty-second meeting of the assembly. Promptly at 11 o'clock Rev. Russell Cecil, D. D., of Richmond, retiring moderator, called the assembly to order. The opening session began with the singing of the doxology, followed by the invocation, led by Rev. C. C. Carson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which this meeting of the assembly is being held. Dr. Cecil read the tenth chapter of Luke as the scripture lesson.

**Sermon by Dr. Cecil.**

After other hymns and a prayer, led by Rev. H. C. Reed of Columbia, S. C., Dr. Cecil announced as his text the words found in Luke x. 20: "Nevertheless in this rejoice, not that the spirits are subject unto you; but rejoice that your names are written in heaven." His subject was: "The Assurance of Faith in Christian Work." and he treated it under the following divisions:

1. The supremacy of Jesus in all affairs of the kingdom.
2. The estimate of Jesus as to the value of results.
3. The judgment of Jesus as to the essential thing in the worker.

Deprecation of the spectacular in religious work and sensational methods in the pulpit, and an appeal for conservative Christian activity by humble, spiritual, unadorned men, were the keynote of Dr. Cecil's sermon. "What are known as magnificent successes, the finest effects of eloquence, temples overflowing and thousands apparently converted, are not always evidences of the growth of the kingdom," Dr. Cecil declared. "No doubt God's Spirit has often been present in such a way, but the past history of the church, and great revivals are without question one of the divinely chosen methods for the enlargement of the kingdom. But such manifestations are often deceptive and need to be carefully scrutinized."

"We are living in an age which is clamorous for results at all hazards. The humble, spiritually-minded man who is not mad over new methods and is reluctant to adopt the latest novelty is regarded as too conservative and reactionary and is obstructive. In the way of progress, only the big movement, the spectacular, the sensational should claim serious attention. Casting out demons and working other miracles—that was the coveted power in our Lord's day; that was what drew crowds to him, and he filled the minds of men with amazement. The exercise of such power the disciples experienced much joy and satisfaction. They felt that they were doing something, they were accomplishing results, but Jesus perceived that they had the wrong view of this thing."

Dr. Cecil called upon his hearers to recognize the supremacy of Christ in all affairs of the kingdom, and to observe the estimate of the Head of the church as to the value of results. He did not encourage the spectacular in religious work, and the desire to perform miracles was granted only temporarily to only a few in the apostolic age.

**Commissioners Enrolled.**

After the close of the sermon, Rev. T. L. Lay, the stated clerk, announced the number of commissioners enrolled by the number of credentials that had come into his hands.

The next business before the assembly, and the principal business to be transacted by every assembly on the first day, was the election of the moderator for this meeting.

Four commissioners were nominated to receive this honor of the church, Rev. J. A. Wallace nominated Rev. R. C. Reed of Columbia; J. E. Kerr nominated Rev. W. R. Dobyns of St. Joseph, Mo.; G. D. Booth nominated Rev. J. L. Vance of Nashville, and Rev. C. Weaver nominated Rev. T. S. Clyce of Sherman, Tex. Each of these nominations was seconded. The hour for recess having arrived, the election of moderator was deferred until the afternoon session.

Cordial words of welcome to the assembly were spoken by Rev. C. Carson and by Dr. L. B. Gammon, Mayor of Bristol.

Dr. Cecil responded to these addresses of welcome.

Dr. Lay announced at the opening of the afternoon session that he had received information that the Presbytery of Dallas and the Presbytery of Sherman, in the Synod of Texas, had been consolidated under the name of the Presbytery of Dallas, and that the Presbytery of Chesapeake and the Presbytery of Maryland, in the Synod of Virginia, had been consolidated under the name of the Presbytery of Potomac.

The election of the moderator in keeping with the customs of long standing was by vote in answer to the calling of the roll of the commission-

EACH ONE CLAIMS THAT FIGHT SWON

Both Present Their Own Figures to Prove Assertions.

TAFT AND COLONEL GIVE STATEMENTS

President Says He Has 520 Delegates and That Ohio Will Make His Nomination Indisputable, While Roosevelt Figures Up 501 in His Own Column.

**Very Latest Claim**

Cleveland, May 16.—President Taft to-night received telegrams from his secretary, C. D. Bailey, and Director William H. McKinley, of the Taft bureau, claiming 543 delegates to the Chicago convention for Taft, counting four from Idaho. Five hundred and forty is a majority in the convention.

The President has nothing to add to his statement earlier to-day regarding the delegates to Chicago.

Cleveland, O., May 16.—Replying to the claims of Theodore Roosevelt, that he had 522 delegates to the Republican National Convention, President Taft to-day in a public statement pointed out that Roosevelt had only 209 delegates, and stated that the result of the primaries in Ohio would settle the question of the Republican nomination. The statement follows:

"Only 183 delegates to the Chicago convention remain to be chosen. If Theodore Roosevelt were to get all of them, yet he could not be nominated. Carefully prepared figures show that only 309 delegates thus far are instructed for or pledged to him, and the talk of real and genuine contests against delegates who are instructed for me is as unsubstantiated by the facts as many of the misleading issues which have been injected into this campaign."

The number of Taft delegates thus far chosen, not counting those from Montana and a number from Texas and Arkansas, which will be elected to-day, is 529, and the vote in Ohio, my home State, much to my gratification, will be decisive one, and will settle the question of nomination.

"The Chicago convention will be organized by the friends of constitutional government, and the success of that great cause now seems assured."

**Col. Roosevelt Wild and Ridiculous.**

Cleveland, O., May 16.—"It would not be here to bother you to-night if I did not concern the American people more than it does me to defeat Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency."

That was the way President Taft introduced his criticism of Colonel Roosevelt here to-night.

"If it were a purely personal matter with me," he continued, "I would be content to abide by the verdict of time and would remain in the White House, silent under his misstatements and attacks upon me. But more than my own feelings in the matter is at stake. It is of supreme importance to the American people."

After a day of rest, during which he made two talks to workmen at local manufacturing plants and conferred with Senator Burton and other State leaders, President Taft spoke to-night in the Central Armory here to a great crowd.

"I am here most reluctantly, but I am here from a sense of duty," said the President. "I am here to ask justice for an Ohio President."

The crowd stamped and cheered and applauded that statement with vigor.

Speaking of the Payne tariff bill and the need existing for further tariff revision, Mr. Taft got a laugh and cheer by remarking:

"If the Democrats will only give me the money, I will see that the schedule which are too high will be revised."

Mr. Taft made probably the most comprehensive defense of his own administration that he has delivered in the present campaign.

Mr. Taft made some new phrases in speaking of Colonel Roosevelt. At one point he called his ideas of constitutional government "wild and ridiculous notions" and at another time spoke of Roosevelt's "tyranny and explosive inconsistency."

The President brought again the charge that Roosevelt, Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, and the Democrats in the Senate were responsible for the weakening of the British and French arbitration treaties.

"I propose, however," said the President, "whether in or out of office, to carry on the agitation for those treaties. My experience in more than forty States of the United States has convinced me that the American people are for the ratification of these treaties as they are."

The President will leave here early to-morrow for Western Ohio.

**Stands By His Claim.**

Toledo, May 16.—"Of the delegates already elected I have 501," said Colonel Roosevelt to-day. He stood by his statement of yesterday that he had more than 500 delegates, and was confident that he would be nominated on the first ballot at the Chicago convention.

The third day of Colonel Roosevelt's Ohio campaign took him from Greensburg to Toledo. He made thirteen speeches to crowds which varied from a few hundred at the smaller towns to several thousands in the cities. In Toledo to-night he addressed a throng which was packed into Terminal Convention Hall.

Colonel Roosevelt was told to-day that President Taft would dispute his claim as to delegates, and directed the preparation of figures to reinforce what he had said. The Roosevelt

HIS LAST HOPE GONE, RICHESON MUST DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Governor Foss Refuses to Extend Executive Clemency.

ALIENISTS FIND PRISONER SANE

Commission Declares Him Subject to Fits of Hysterical Insanity, but Not So Affected When He Poisoned Avis Linnell, for Whose Death He, Too, Must Die.

Boston, May 16.—(Clarence V. T. Richeson's last hope of escaping the death chair next week for the murder of Avis Linnell, of Hingham, expired to-night, when Governor Foss announced that he would not refer Richeson's petition for commutation of sentence to the Executive Council. The statement from the Governor followed closely the filing of the reports of the special insanity commission, which declared the condemned man sane, although subject to fits of hysterical insanity.

The commission found that Richeson was sane at the time of the murder, and that he is sane at present.

In the death chamber at Charlestown the prisoner has borne himself calmly since he was transferred from the Charles Street Jail Tuesday. It was apparent that he still hoped that clemency would be extended to him, and it was believed to-day that he was keeping up his spirits.

**Governor's Statement.**

The statement issued by Governor Foss shows that the alienists found that Richeson's family was afflicted very generally with insanity, and that the condemned man himself is a neurotic, a somnambulist and a neurasthenic and subject to hysterical insanity. The statement follows:

"Executive clemency will not be extended in the case of Clarence V. T. Richeson. The prisoner was sentenced upon his own confession and without trial for a crime, which it appears impossible that any normal man could commit."

"After his confession and sentence a plea of insanity was set up by his counsel and strongly supported by affidavits extending over his life. The character of these affidavits left no other course for the Governor than to submit them and the prisoner himself to an examination by our leading alienists. In order to protect the Commonwealth from the charges that the man was actually insane when the deed was committed as well as at the present time."

"The evidence shows that Richeson's family is heavily afflicted with insanity; that he himself is a neurotic, a somnambulist and a neurasthenic; that he is subject to extreme emotional disturbances marked by loss of memory, which two alienists have diagnosed as hysterical insanity, one physician adding the alternative term of hysterical delirium, and the majority opinion indicating that these attacks are sufficient ground for the conclusion that he is accountable for his crime, and that the exercise of executive clemency in this instance would be contrary to the public good."

"The affidavits and medical evidence as to Richeson's unfavorable heredity, his lapses of consciousness and his attacks of delirium are too voluminous to include in this statement and are not suited to publication."

The alienists referred to are Dr. Edward B. Lane and Dr. Alder H. Co. Acting for the defense, Mr. Vernon Briggs, acting at the personal request of the Governor, and Drs. Henry R. Steadman, George T. Tuttle and Henry P. Frost, acting as a commission for the Governor.

**Told of His Fate.**

Richeson was not informed of the Governor's decision to-night. His spiritual adviser, the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, and the prison chaplain, the Rev. Herbert W. Stebbins, visited the prisoner at 8 o'clock and remained with him until 11 o'clock. At the time with him the death chamber they were not aware, however, of the Governor's finding. Upon leaving the death house Mr. Johnson was informed of the decision.

"I am very sorry," I had hoped that it might be different," he said. "How I think the Governor has acted very humanely and with great justice and wisdom in submitting the matter to alienists as he has."

When asked if he would notify the prisoner of his fate in the morning Mr. Johnson said he could not tell.

Deputy Warden N. D. Allen said to-night that the prison officials would not give the prisoner the news. He expected it would be conveyed to him some time to-morrow, either through his counsel, Mr. Morse, or one of the clergymen.

Richeson's day passed very quietly. He wrote no letters, but received three from members of his family. William A. Morse, counsel for the prisoner, felt very keenly the Governor's decision. He said:

"Although I feel that the evidence submitted warrants a different conclusion, I wish to thank Governor Foss for his thoughtful consideration of the petition for commutation of Richeson's sentence. He was just and courageous enough, in the midst of a bitter cry for vengeance, to pause and look around him."

"I, who have been so near Richeson during all these months, feel very sad that it must finally end in his being killed by the method at present approved by the law. He now must



CLARENCE V. T. RICHESON.

REPAIRING LEVEE STUPENDOUS TASK

Requires Immense Amount of Labor and Money to Close Hymelia Crevasse.

WORK ALREADY UNDER WAY

Mississippi River Is Falling and Worst of Flood Is Believed Over.

New Orleans, La., May 16.—The Hymelia crevasse, thirty-five miles north of New Orleans, will be closed within ten days if the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars can effect the object desired. To-day the Mississippi River Commission decided to appropriate \$100,000 for the work, and an equal amount, or even more, if it is necessary, has been pledged by property owners affected and State and parish authorities.

Captain C. O. Sherill, chief of the United States army engineers, in charge of the fourth levee district, has charge of the stupendous job. The work of tying the ends of the crevasse, feet, was begun at noon, and this afternoon material was assembled for the work of cribbing across the opening. Several hundred laborers were at work this afternoon and to-night, but by to-morrow more than 1,000 men will be on hand and the work will begin in earnest.

**Great Force at Work.**

In addition to a fleet of seven government boats, the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific Railroads have sent 200 laborers, lumber and 200 laborers to the scene; the La Fourche levee board has furnished material and promised 250 convicts to report there for duty, and planters and mill owners in the section affected by the crevasse waters have pledged 200 or more laborers.

The entire force of men has been placed under Captain Sherill, who has detailed three of the best engineers in his office to assist in the work.

Water from the crevasse spread nine or ten miles inland to-day and creased the levee south of the break, river north and south of the break, river north and south of the break, river north and south of the break.

Captain J. A. Logan, who is in charge of relief work in this State, came here to-day and organized his corps for rescue work in this territory affected by the Hymelia crevasse. He has several army officers in the field and a large number of skilled men. Besides these, three revenue cutters, the Davey, Windom and Winona, are at hand, and are kept ready to answer calls for help day or night.

The engineers to-day expressed the belief that there would be no further serious crevasses in this territory, but warned all guards to watch the levees more closely than ever as there will be danger while the waters of the river are receding.

**River Is Falling.**

The river fell during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 A. M. to all points north to St. Louis, except Vicksburg, where it was stationary. At Missouri City the gauge showed a rise of four tenths of a foot. There was a fall of 1.2 feet at Cairo, four tenths of a foot drop at New Orleans and from one to three-tenths at other points.

From Natchez south the following table shows the present stage and the highest recorded during this flood:

Place	Present Stage	Highest Stage
Natchez	50.5	51.4
Memphis	49.4	49.4
Donaldsonville	34.3	34.8
New Orleans	20.9	22.0

OUTPUT LIMITED BY MONEY TRUST

Coffee Crop Cut Down by Financial Assistance to Brazil.

NEW YORK BANKS TAKE PART

Illustration of How Octopus Does Its Work.

Washington, May 16.—The first illustration of the activities of the so-called money trust given to the House investigating committee to-day was testimony that three New York banking institutions—the National City Bank, J. Pierpont Morgan & Company and the First National Bank—lent financial assistance to the government of Brazil to limit the output of coffee and maintain prices of coffee at a profitable figure for the benefit of Brazilian as well as American and European coffee dealers.

This testimony came from Herman Sicleken, of the New York firm of Crossman & Sicleken, large dealers in green coffee.

Mr. Sicleken attributed to the National City Bank a patriotic motive for its investment. He regarded the loan by the bank as of great benefit to the United States, and said that the bank made the loan reluctantly to export American trade with South America. Mr. Sicleken questioned the propriety of the committee going into Brazil's affairs, and as for his own participation, challenged the Attorney General of the United States, and all the attorneys of the country to discover any illegality in his actions as a coffee merchant.

**Threatened Revolution.**

The witness said that unless something had been done to help the planters of business, there might have been a revolution. The price of coffee had grown so low that the planters could not live. The Brazilian government exercised its right to encourage planters to diversify their crops. He said that while a tax had been put on the planting of coffee, the Brazilian government and the state of Sao Paulo had been at work to prohibit this. "Which would have been the worse, revolution in Sao Paulo or for the consumers of this country to pay much more for all of their coffee?" asked Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee.

"You would have had to pay that anyhow," said Mr. Sicleken. He argued that coffee would be still higher if the valorization scheme had not been put into operation.

Mr. Untermyer read from tables to show the production of coffee for several years amounted to but 5,000,000 bags, and that it sold at from 1.2 to 1.5 cents a pound. Now the production was 14,000,000 bags, and the price was between 13 and 14 cents a pound. This was accomplished by withholding from the market the surplus supply of coffee, he said.

Mr. Sicleken testified that there were 1,000,000 bags of coffee now being held out of the market by the valorization committee of seven, of which he is a member.

**Price Not Affected.**

"Would not the price of coffee go down if this were put on the market?" asked Representative Byrnes.

"No, it would have no effect on the market," said Mr. Sicleken.

The big loan by which the valorization scheme was floated was \$15,000,000, English, German, French and Belgian bankers took \$15,000,000 of it, \$5,000,000 going to the National City Bank.

"I suppose this committee has got the impression from its counsel that this valorization scheme has put up

JURY IS UNABLE TO FIND VERDICT IN ALLEN CASE

Opinion Prevails That Disagreement Is Hopeless.

RUMORED 11 TO 1 FOR CONVICTION

After Deliberating for Nearly Seven Hours Without Result, Jurors Are Locked Up for night and Court Adjourns Until This Morning.

Wytheville, Va., May 16.—Unable as yet to agree upon a verdict, the jury which holds in its hands the life of Floyd Allen was adjourned at 9 o'clock to-night to 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. For four and one-half hours the jurors deliberated in their room, consuming the entire afternoon session of the court, without reaching a decision. After spending one hour in vain attempt to reach a conclusion to-night, they reported to that effect.

Judge Staples refused to discharge the jury from further consideration of the case, and admonished it that it was the duty of the individual juror to give due weight to the views of his fellows, without surrendering his individual convictions.

But the opinion prevails to-night that the jury is hopelessly disagreed, although a verdict, of course, possible to-morrow. From circumstances, the supposition is that the body stands eleven to one for conviction. Juror W. T. Williams is the only member who has asked for an explanation at the hands of the court of any instruction. One juror has been charged by common rumor with having uttered a sentiment to the effect that "sometimes courts ought to be shot up, since they do not always give justice."

**Sentiment for Conviction.**

Could the conditions of public sentiment in Wytheville to-night alter through the doors of the room where the jury sleeps, a verdict might be the more easily secured. Practically every one is surprised that a judgment of murder in the first degree has not been rendered.

Citizens fear that Wythe county will be injured in reputation in case of a failure to convict. Attorney John S. Draper said to-night that in his twelve years of official experience as a prosecuting officer he has never seen such an array of accusers as there are now a plainer case for the Commonwealth.

Attorney Joseph C. Wyssor concluded his remarks for the State at the end of the morning session and court was adjourned until 9:30 o'clock. Then the case went to the jury and stayed there until 8 o'clock. Court was adjourned until 8 o'clock, and at 9 a knock was heard upon the door of the rooms where the jurors were assembled.

"They filed in," in response to a question by Judge Staples, Juror Frank R. Nelms announced that no verdict had been reached, and in reply to a further query, he said it seemed there were no additional matters upon which instructions were required.

"We have," commented Judge Staples, "taken something like two weeks for a trial of this important case, and the court fully appreciates the patience and endurance of the jury. You have heard the evidence and you have received the instructions of the court and the law upon the case. If there is any further point of law which is not already been the subject of instruction to you, I shall be glad to instruct you upon it, but I do not feel that further instruction of this case merely justified in delaying you from the case. It is your duty, gentlemen, to give the evidence in this case careful and patient consideration and in discussion among yourselves without surrendering your individual convictions, to give due weight and consideration to the views which your fellow jurors may take of the evidence and law as laid down by the court. I think it is incumbent upon me to keep you together, and I think any further discussion this evening will not avail you. I will adjourn over until to-morrow. I cannot at this stage discharge the jury from consideration of this case."

Adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

**Jury Takes Case.**

As soon as court convened at 2:30 o'clock for the afternoon session the case was given into the hands of the jury, and it retired to its room in the rear or north side of the courthouse. Staples at once took up the question of the next trial. He said it would be called for next Monday, and after examination of the statute he announced he would draw a venire of 100 men.

For the defense, R. H. Willis asked that the election made by the defendants at Hillsville to be tried separately, be changed so as to permit Victor M. Allen and Claude Swanson Allen, the sons of Floyd Allen, to be tried together. To this the prosecution assented. But when Judge Staples inquired as to which indictment would be used next week, the attorneys for the Commonwealth said they preferred to defer choice until after a verdict had been secured in the pending case.

It was suggested that the witnesses be summoned for Wednesday, as it was supposed at least two days would be required to impanel a jury.

Through the long hours of the afternoon the big crowd in the courtroom occupied itself in various ways. Smoking was permitted in the courtroom.

Floyd Allen sat with troubled brow, speaking only when addressed by his counsel or by his wife. Miss Marie Woods, of Wytheville, sat by the side of Mrs. Allen, the first woman to minister in public to the stricken wife of